

ZIGZAG POLICY OF PRESIDENT IS DENOUNCED

IS DENOUNCED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 26.—Persons who were packed in a cold cinder tent here this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt assembled the administration and the cabinet to discuss the protection of Charles E. Hughes. He has given a tremendous ovation climbing on a table on the speaker's platform and waving his hat. His address, which was devoted almost entirely to an attack on President Wilson's foreign and Mexican policies, lasted for an hour and a half of an eight-hour bill.

Colonel Roosevelt declared that President Wilson's chief policy was to "bring down the curtain on the president, in fifteen messages, letters, and speeches," February 2, December 9, 1914, to February 10, 1915, and to "bring down the curtain" on preparedness and the measures necessary to secure it, and each of these positions contradicted from one to another.

The European policy of President Wilson's, particularly in the Lusitania case, was referred to as "humiliating."

The Mexican record of the executive was called "poisonous to Mexico."

"Discussing the Adamson bill, Mr. Roosevelt charged that President Hoover was in urging the passage of the measure by congress 'took his inspiration from that one of the parties which he most feared.'"

"We have seen in this country few men more capable to our representatives and more ominous to the future of the nation than this picture of the president and congress of the United States being required to pass legislation at the certain hour at the dictation of certain men who sat in the gallery with their watches in their hands, their eyes on the clock, and their attention there was the smallest failure to satisfy their demands," said Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

like the president. The newspaper and individuals making these protests are, for the most part, the very ones who and which when I was President spread every species of calumny and slander about me. I then, as president, took the view that no one had the right to speak untruthfully of the President or of anyone else, but that even less than anyone else ought the president to escape from truthful criticism. I never complained of an attack on me unless it was false, and if it was false, and the man making

was important enough, I clearly showed its falsity. I apply to others only the standard by which I ask that I myself be treated. It is the standard explicitly set in reference to myself by Mr. Charles Bonaparte on May 2, 1902, in his speech to the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland. Speaking of me the then

resident, he said. "Give him Har-
Columbia (not to speak of anything
less suitable for public mention) whe-
he does aught that savors of the
abuse of public trust for personal or
party ends which he has himself so
often and so strenuously condemned
if he is the man some of us think
him, he will think all the better of
us for doing this; but, whatever he
or anybody else may think, it is the
right thing for us to do, and we
have no business here, this associa-
tion and its fellows being."

ant for further existence, unless we are ready to do it. Moreover, although we should, so far as may be practicable in reason, learn all material facts bearing on the conduct of a public servant before we blame him, there is no call for encyclopaedic research into minute details to justify unspoken censure, when this appears, on a fair, sober, second thought, to be deserved. It is the president's duty, not less than it was Mrs. Cae's, to escape a reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing. If he or any other official tell us: "If you knew the facts, you wouldn't blame me," we have ready answers: "Give us

Economy Disregarded

some of the strongest democratic leaders have denounced it upon the floor of congress. The river and harbor bill recently passed and approved by the president of the United States carries forty-three million dollars. This vast sum was a perfect piece of pork barrel legislation. It was designed to strengthen candidates for congress, for the senate of the United States or for other purposes equally foreign to the public welfare.

Mr. Fairbanks left this evening for